TWO NEW SPECIES OF PSELLIOPUS AND SOME DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES

(Hemiptera, Reduviidae)

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This paper is one of several now in preparation that are based upon material in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, where the types of the new species are deposited. I wish here to express my deep appreciation to Dr. J. Speed Rogers, Director, and to Dr. T. H. Hubbell, Curator of Insects, for the privilege of working over the extensive collections of Hemiptera under their care. Among the thirteen species of *Pselliopus* in the collection, four appear to be undescribed. Two of these, from Arizona and from New Mexico, are represented by females only; the other two are described herewith. As in other recent papers, I have expressed all comparative measurements here in hundredths of a millimeter.

Pselliopus karlenae Hussey, new species

Length: 12.2-13.1 mm., width of pronotum 2.9-3.2 mm.

Head black above, with a yellow mark above and in front of each eye and another at the side behind the eye, also a small yellow spot between the ocelli and a triangular one between the bases of the antennae; genae and gula yellow. First two antennal segments black, the others testaceous, first segment with three pale annuli of which the third is at the apex, second segment with a single pale ring at the middle; third segment with an obsolete sub-basal fuscous ring. Rostrum yellow, the first segment with a large piceous spot on each side at the middle, the second with a piceous annulus at the base, the third with a narrow piceous line on the lower side. Anterior lobe of the pronotum black, the collar (including the anterior angles), an irregular vitta on each side of the middle line, and a rather large spot on each side yellow; posterior lobe yellow, finely and closely concolorously punctate, the lateral angles with a triangular black spot enclosing the black spines, this spot narrowed behind and sometimes joining the blackish spot at the middle of the explanate postero-lateral margins. Scutellum black on the basal half, with a tomentose white dot each side near the base, the broadly foliaceous apex yellow. Body above with fine, fairly thick, erect golden pubescence. Hemelytra translucent or transparent, brown, the cubital veins prominent, fuscous; corium and veins of the clavus rather thickly provided with short, curved golden hairs. Dorsum of the abdomen black; connexival segments above and below sanguineous, broadly banded with black on the anterior portion, the extreme anterior margin sometimes narrowly yellow. Under side yellow, the pleura largely black, each ventral segment with a narrow black band on the posterior margin and also on the front margin toward the sides. Pleura, coxae, and basal segments of the venter at the

sides with spots of white tomentum, the mesosternum densely white tomentose, the metasternum less so except at the sides. Femora and tibiae yellow, the femora with five black annuli (some of them more or less interrupted), the tibiae with three black annuli on the basal half and with an abbreviated brownish stripe on the apical half of the dorsal face. Male genital segment with two black stripes below on the posterior half, these uniting at the base of the median spine; parameres and median spine of hypopygium black.

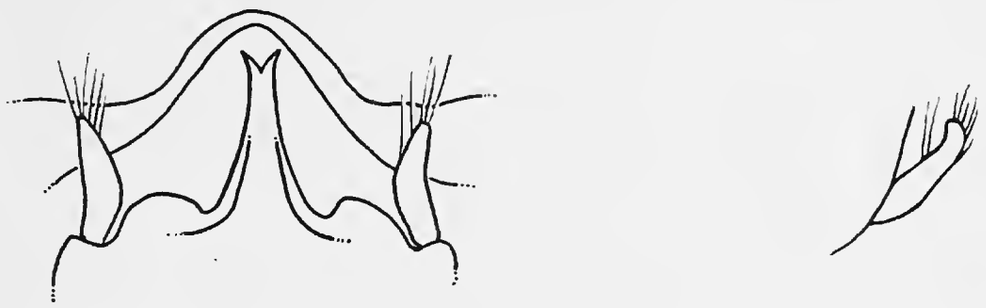
Head shorter than the pronotum (218:272), four-fifths longer than its own width across the eyes (218:120), gradually narrowed behind the eyes. Ratios of lengths of antennal segments I-IV, 441:185:277:155. Pronotum smooth or nearly so, the punctures of the posterior lobe extremely shallow; median impression of the anterior lobe fairly deep, continued as a broad shallow depression onto the posterior lobe but not attaining the base of the latter. Humeral spines short, conical, directed outward, equalling or slightly surpassing the lateral angles. Postero-lateral margins rather narrowly explanate, strongly reflexed behind and lightly sinuate, produced as very short and rather wide lobular processes at the posterior angles. Hind margin of the pronotum most lightly convex before the scutellum. Disk of the scutellum with a Y-shaped ridge whose median (apical) arm is abbreviated behind, evanescent at about the middle of the scutellum; apical portion moderately broad, horizontal, its postero-lateral margins narrowly reflexed, vertical; apical portion less pilose than the basal part; total length of the scutellum one-third greater than that of the anterior lobe of the pronotum (147:110).

Margin of the male hypopygium with a long, rather robust median spine which is bifurcate for only a short distance at the tip, the apices distinctly divergent (Fig. 1). Parameres as seen from behind fusiform, rather strongly curved on the inner side, setulose near the pointed tips and scantily so on the inner side; when seen from the side the tips of the parameres are rather abruptly curved upward. Last tergite of the male abdomen strongly arched transversely to accommodate the hypopygial spine.

Holotype male and *allotype* female: HONDURAS, DEPT. MORAZAN, MT. CACULATEPE, ELEVATION 3700–4200 FEET, Aug. 6, 1948 (T. H. Hubbell). *Paratypes* (all collected by Dr. Hubbell): 1 ♂, 3 ♀, same data as the preceding; 1 ♀, Cerro Uyucaguatal, 4500–5000 ft., July 12, 1948; 1 ♀, five kilometers southwest of Suyapa, 5300 ft., Aug. 5, 1948; also two paratypes, ♂ and ♀, from Mt. Caculatepe in my collection. These localities are all in the vicinity of the Escuela Agricola Panamericana at Zamorano, about 35 kilometers southeast of Tegucigalpa. The specimens from Mt. Caculatepe were taken by sweeping and by beating shrubbery, and numerous examples of *P. zebra* (Stål) were collected with them.

This species is closely allied to *P. zebra* but is readily separable by the first antennal segment which bears three pale annuli instead of four, by the sanguineous areas on the connexival segments, by the male genitalia, and by the strongly arched last tergite of the

male abdomen. The specimens of *zebra* before me agree with Stål's description in having the first antennal segment quadriannulate, and Champion, in the Biologia (Vol. 2, p. 247) implied that this is the usual condition, yet all three of his figures of *zebra* and



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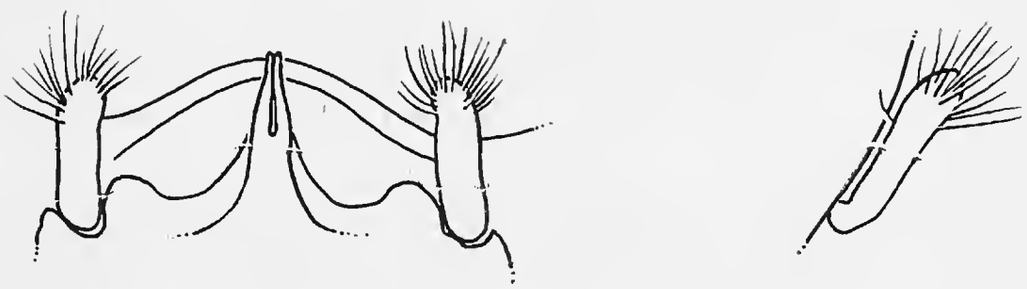

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 *Pselliopus karlenae* Hussey, Fig. 2 *Pselliopus zebra* (Stål), Fig. 3 *Pselliopus latispina* Hussey. At left, apex of male hypopygium, with median spine and parameres, and outline of last tergite of male abdomen, as seen from behind. At right, left paramere as seen from the side.

varieties *(op. cit.,* Pl. 15) show this segment as triannulate. In *P. zebra* (Fig. 2) the median spine of the hypogydial margin is cleft or sulcate on the apical third and the tips lie parallel and contiguous; the parameres are lightly clavate, blunt at the tips, and thickly pilose on all sides for some distance before the apex.

P. karlenae may well have been confused with *P. zebra* in the past, particularly if only females were at hand, but I cannot identify it with any of the "varieties" described by Champion. The coloration of the anterior pronotal lobe (but not the posterior one) is quite similar to that shown by Champion in Fig. 5 of Plate 15, but in the present species the black color extends onto the sides to enclose a large yellow lateral spot.

Pselliopus latispina Hussey, new species

Length, ♂ 10.9 mm., ♀ 12.8–13.1 mm.; width of pronotum, ♂ 3.1 mm., ♀ 3.7–3.9 mm.

Yellowish ochraceous (as in *P. barberi* Davis), the legs more yellowish, marked above with black as follows: the tylus entirely, two lines forming a V leading from the middle line between the eyes straight to the antennae, the dorsal portion of the head from the base of the swollen part to the middle of the eyes (except a round yellow spot between the ocelli), joined behind the ocelli with a broad vertical band on the side of the head, where a narrow black line extends forward from the lower edge of this band to the postero-ventral angle of the eye, an anterolateral spot on each side of the anterior pronotal lobe, a narrow transverse uneven line (sometimes obsolete) in the interlobular sulcus, the blunt humeral spines and a very narrow area around their bases, an oblique elongated marginal spot at the middle of the strongly reflexed postero-lateral margins of the pronotum, the basal part of the scutellum (which bears a subbasal spot of white tomentum at each side), and a black band (both above and below) at the basal third of each connexival segment, these bands abbreviated inwardly and widened outwardly to reach the anterior angles of their respective segments. Antennae colored as in *P. karlenae;* first two rostral segments marked as in that species, the third almost wholly black. Legs yellow, the femora with five narrow black bands of which the apical one is somewhat the widest; front and middle tibiae with four black bands; hind tibiae with three such bands on the basal half and with a blackish stripe on the anterior and the posterior faces of the apical half; tarsi dark brown. Ochraceous color of the abdominal tergites plainly visible through the translucent hemelytra, the clavus somewhat more embrowned than the corium or the membrane. Dorsum with rather short and sparse erect pilosity, the curved hairs on the hemelytra more sparse than in *P. karlenae.* Venter ochraceous, each segment narrowly banded with black on the anterior margin, and with a second, abbreviated, black band on about the outer fourth of its width, none of these bands reaching the inner margin of the connexivum; the abbreviated markings on the connexivum below dislocated with respect to the fasciae of the ventral segments.

Male genital segment with a pair of blackish spots on the ventral side before the apex.

Head one-fourth shorter than the median length of the pronotum (♂ 188:250), three-fifths longer than its own width across the eyes (188:117), the interocular width more than twice the width of an eye (61:28). First antennal segment two and one-third times as long as the second, more than one-half longer than the third (350:150:220), and nearly twice as long as the head (350:188). First rostral segment attaining the middle of the eyes, slightly shorter than the second (93:100) when both are measured on the upper edge.

Pronotum smooth or nearly so, the posterior lobe flattened but not or hardly depressed along the middle line, very finely but not thickly punctate, the punctures scarcely impressed, less thickly pilose than the anterior lobe. Anterior angles nodose-tuberculate; humeral spines blunt, directed slightly backward, not or scarcely surpassing the lateral angles; postero-lateral margins rather widely explanate, strongly reflexed and lightly sinuate, produced at the posterior angles into finely punctulate lobules as long as the transverse width of an eye, inner margin of the lobules forming a right angle with the transverse posterior margin of the pronotum.

Scutellum with a Y-shaped ridge on the basal part, the median (apical) arm of this Y evanescent at the middle of the scutellum but forming a conspicuous pale calloused spot; produced apical portion rather broad, finely punctate, obliquely reflexed as seen from the side, with a deep cup-like impression before the apex, the postero-lateral margins moderately reflexed.

Margin of the male hypopygium with a long, broadly triangular median spine which appears not to be sulcate or furcate; parameres very slender (Fig. 3). In the only male before me the spine is directed obliquely forward and upward under the last tergite of the abdomen.

Holotype male, MEXICO, STATE OF HIDALGO, 6.5. KM. NORTH OF DURANGO ON CAMINO NACIONAL NO. 1, ELEVATION 6500 FEET, August 29, 1948 (T. H. Hubbell). *Allotype*, ♀ and one paratype ♀: MEXICO, State of Nuevo León, 15 miles north of Linares, Dec. 16, 1941 (I. J. Cantrall and J. J. Friauf), the paratype in my collection.

Easily distinguished from the other species of *Pselliopus* before me by the much larger and more strongly produced posterior lobe-like processes of the postero-lateral margins of the pronotum. Other distinguishing characters are the almost complete absence of a median impression on the posterior lobe of the pronotum, and the interrupted and dislocated transverse black fasciae of the venter and connexivum below. In size and color, and also in the male genital characters, it is perhaps nearest to *P. barberi* Davis, but apart from the differences already indicated, this latter species has the parameres somewhat longer and more strongly twice-curved, the scutellum is not obliquely reflexed on the apical part and lacks the cup-

like pre-apical impression, the transverse base of the pronotum is relatively wider, and the venter is without black bands.

PSELLIOPUS LATIFASCIATUS Barber

Three specimens in the Michigan collection from Alachua County, Florida, constitute the first records of the species from that state.

PSELLIOPUS CINCTUS (Fabricius)

In his "Heteroptera of Eastern North America" Blatchley (1926, p. 574) referred to this species as more southerly in its distribution than *P. barberi*, and stated that it had been taken only in the southern third of Indiana. The Museum of the University of Michigan has specimens from Lake County, Indiana, and from Cook County, Illinois, both of which border on Lake Michigan and lie in the northernmost part of their respective states. There is also one individual from southwestern Michigan, collected by G. Orton Sept. 7, 1949, in Allegan County (which also borders on Lake Michigan), approximately seven miles east of Saugatuck. This species has not been known before from Michigan.

ATRACHELUS CINEREUS (Fabricius)

In 1921 (Psyche, 28: 10) I reported the capture of two examples of this species by the late A. W. Andrews in Wayne County, Michigan, during the summer of 1918. These still are the only specimens I have seen from Michigan or from adjacent areas.

RHINIGIA CINCTIVENTRIS (Stål)

The Michigan collection has one example from Clarke County, Alabama, taken by A. F. Archer in May, 1935, at Salt Mountain, six miles south of Jackson and approximately 50 miles north of Mobile. I believe this is the first record for this species east of the Mississippi River.

LEPTIDIELLA BREVIPENNIS (MULSANT) REARED FROM TOYON

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

The minute introduced longhorn *Leptidiella brevipennis* (Mulsant) has been recorded from California by Linhley (1934, Pan-Pacific Ent., 9 (4):170), and Middlekauff and Underhill (1949. Pan-Pacific Ent., 25(3):128). Mr. L. W. Swan obtained a new host and distributional record by rearing in 1950 a specimen (det. E. G. Linsley) from a native shrub, toyon or Christmas berry, *Photinia arbutifolia*, at Stanford University, Santa Clara Co., California.—HUGH B. LEECH, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.